

MINIMUM WAGE BILL HUNG UP

House of Commons Adjourns Until Monday After Passing Measure Through Committee Stage.

NEW CONFERENCE IS CALLED

Asquith Holds Fast to His Decision Not to Make Specific Minima a Part of His Legislative Proposals to End Strike.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, March 23.—The minimum wage bill passed through the committee stage in the House of Commons at 1:20 o'clock this morning, practically in its original form. Virtually all the amendments submitted had been withdrawn or defeated. The House then adjourned and will not further consider the bill before Monday.

It is a long time since the House of Commons had so many thrilling moments in the course of a single debate as were experienced yesterday. The situation kept changing with almost kaleidoscopic rapidity, and now peace and war hang on the issue of the final conference to be held on Monday between the owners and the miners.

The House of Lords will not receive the bill at the earliest until Monday night when the result of the conference is known.

As matters now stand if the coal owners will consent to a five shillings minimum for adult day workers and a two shillings minimum for boys, the men will go back to work and there may be no necessity for the bill at all.

The feeling generally is hopeful, but it is by no means certain that the Welsh and Scottish owners will eat their own words and make the concession that the men demand as the price of peace.

It is clear that the strike movement is weakening and that the men are anxious to return to work. The attitude of the leaders is now in strong contrast to the spirit of defiance shown up to the time the House began to consider the bill in committee. They appear to have realized the uselessness of fighting both the coal mine owners and the government while dependent upon their rapidly exhausting union treasuries.

Low rates of insurance against the strike continuing beyond March 31 were quoted yesterday at Lloyd's.

London, March 22.—Premier Asquith, announced in the House of Commons this evening that as soon as the committee stage of the minimum wage bill had been completed all further consideration thereof would be postponed until Monday.

Thus falls the last hope of getting the coal miners back to work on that day, for the third reading of the bill, it was hoped, would take place immediately it was through committee, enabling the House of Lords to pass it through its various stages in time to receive the royal assent to-morrow.

A conference of owners and men has been called for Monday next, and upon the outcome of that meeting the settlement of the strike now depends. The government's refusal to include in the bill a provision establishing a five shilling daily wage for men and a two shilling wage for boys is the cause of the tie-up.

This was the outcome of a day of kaleidoscopic changes in the strike situation. In to-day's debate in the House of Commons the miners' representatives plainly intimated that if the government's bill was amended in the committee stage by providing for daily minima of \$1.25 for adults and 50 cents for boys working underground the miners would not insist on the inclusion in the bill of their entire schedule, and the way would be cleared for the speedy passage of the bill and the settlement of the strike.

Asquith Holds to His Guns. It was the general impression that the government would accept the compromise and make this concession to the miners, but Premier Asquith's flat refusal to-day to accept a Labor amendment inserting a clause covering the \$1.25 and 50 cents minima or to put any fixed rates in the bill changed the whole situation.

In opposing the miners' amendment the Premier said that he was inclined to think the figures reasonable ones, but added that it was most undesirable to insert in the bill any specific minimum wage or to establish the precedent of fixing the rate of wages by act of Parliament. It would, he pointed out, be peculiarly dangerous to the men themselves, because if Parliament once expressed its judgment that \$1.25 was a fair minimum wage that sum would be bound to be treated as the maximum.

Enoch Edwards, Labor Member of Parliament for Hanley and president of the Miners' Federation, seemed to be surprised at the government's action, and declared that the decision announced by the Premier had shattered his hopes that the final form of the bill would commend itself to the good sense of both sides. The refusal of the amendment meant the closure of the door which yesterday appeared open to a settlement.

William Brace, a Labor member from a South Wales mining constituency, said the refusal meant that if the bill were passed as it stood the miners would not return to work until their schedules of minimum pay were settled for every coal field in the kingdom.

James Ramsay MacDonald, the leader of the Labor party, bitterly accused the government of banging the door in their faces. He then, for the first time, announced that the miners were willing to waive the inclusion of their schedule rates in the bill if the minimum rates of \$1.25 and 50 cents were inserted.

Andrew Bonar Law, the titular leader of the Opposition, sided with the gov-

The Lost World

By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

The great serial of love and adventure in a hitherto undiscovered part of the globe begins in to-morrow's Sunday Magazine of the

New-York Tribune

MELVILLE'S WISH TO AID AGED POOR DEFEATED

Codicil to Rear Admiral's Will Invalid Under the Laws of Pennsylvania.

HE DIED SIX DAYS TOO SOON

Intended to Establish Home for Aged and Deserving Paupers—Consent of Heirs Only Chance Left.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Philadelphia, March 22.—Rear Admiral George W. Melville, who died on March 17, just twenty-four days before his death wrote a codicil to his will in which he left \$150,000, the greater part of his estate, as a trust fund to provide for a home for deserving and aged poor. The will was offered for probate to-day, but it was discovered to-night that by the laws of Pennsylvania the charitable bequest is void, and practically the last wish of the aged Arctic explorer will not be carried out.

Under the laws of the state a codicil making a charitable bequest must be added to the will thirty days before the death of the decedent. Admiral Melville died six days too soon, so far as the state law is concerned. The codicil is dated February 22.

Lawyers said to-night that there was just one chance that the wish of Admiral Melville might be carried out, and that is if his direct heirs refuse to contest the bequest and join in the application for probate in the statement that the last codicil was not made under duress or persuasion.

Under the codicil to the will creating the trust fund, Admiral Melville stipulated that no recipient of the benefits of the trust fund must be less than seventy years old. They must be Protestants or members of the Society of Friends, and, if married, they must be joined in lawful wedlock. They must not be members of the African or Asiatic races. The fund was to be known as the "Estella Polle Melville Charity," and the beneficiaries were to be selected by five bank presidents.

Admiral Melville's estate amounted to about \$200,000, and after bequests of \$5,000 each for laboratory purposes to Columbia University, the Stevens School of Hoboken and the University of Pennsylvania, and similar bequests to two local hospitals, the residue of the estate, with the exception of his library and relics, is left to members of his family.

BACHELORS FIGHT TAXATION

Married Legislators Push Bill Carrying Impost, but Relent.

Boston, March 22.—Massachusetts bachelors had a narrow escape to-day. A bill taxing unmarried men was substituted for an adverse committee report in the House, the married members showing their determination to assert their superiority over their bachelor brothers. The vote was 75 to 43.

A spirited debate followed, in the course of which a point of order was raised that two of the leading advocates of the measure themselves were bachelors and therefore were not eligible to vote under the rule prohibiting members from assisting to decide questions in which they are personally interested. The married men finally relented and the bill was killed by a unanimous vote.

SHOCK ON STATEN ISLAND

Report Said Residents Believed It Was an Earthquake.

It was reported early this morning that an earthquake shock lasting nearly a minute shook portions of Staten Island last night.

The report had it that at precisely 11:49 o'clock a rumbling sound was heard which startled many of the residents and caused them to inquire at the telephone stations if an explosion had occurred. The tremor was said to have been felt plainly at Stapleton and nearby parts of the island.

As far as could be learned this morning, there was no explosion on Staten Island or at Bayonne. The shock was not felt at the latter place.

CONGRESSMAN WEDS HERE

Wilder, of Massachusetts, Marries in Broadway Tabernacle.

Congressman W. H. Wilder, of Massachusetts, was married to Miss Irene Paula Uibel, of No. 62 Northern avenue, in the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday by the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the church. Only his daughter and his eldest son were present. Mr. Wilder and his bride are staying at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Congressman Wilder's first wife died two years ago last November. He first met Miss Uibel as a chaperon to his three daughters on the eve of their departure for Europe. Miss Uibel is a Viennese girl, coming five years ago to teach languages and music. Her father is a wealthy manufacturer in Austria.

Congressman Wilder and his wife have not yet decided just where they will spend their honeymoon. Mr. Wilder and his daughter will go to Washington on Monday and Mrs. Wilder will probably remain in this city until definite plans have been made.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS, world's famous tonic, deliciously flavored all deserts. Adv.

BUILDER SHOT IN HOUSE OF REAL ESTATE DEALER

Little Hope for Harry Lavelle in Hospital—Benjamin F. Jackson Locked Up.

BULLET IN RIGHT TEMPLE

Wounded Man Said to Have Been Moved by Idea Concerning His Sister When He Made Call.

Harry Lavelle, forty years old, a builder of No. 916 East 176th street, was taken to Fordham Hospital last night suffering from serious bullet wounds in the right temple and hand which were inflicted on him in the home of Benjamin F. Jackson, a real estate broker, reputed to be worth \$500,000, at No. 1229 Simpson street, The Bronx.

Jackson, who said he was forty-four years old, was later locked up in the Tremont police station on a charge of felonious assault.

The police said that Jackson identified the revolver with which Lavelle was shot as his own, but denied having discharged it. The police added that the shooting followed a dispute between Jackson and Lavelle in the vestibule of Jackson's home.

It was said at the hospital late last night that little hope was held for Lavelle's recovery.

Shortly after 9 o'clock, according to the story told to the police by Jackson, a maid announced to him that Lavelle wished to see him. He said he went to the front door and told the builder he did not wish to see him and asked him to go away, whereupon Lavelle thrust his foot between the door and the jamb. Jackson further asserted, the police say, that an argument ensued.

Persons in the neighborhood heard several shots fired, and a woman, whose identity was not learned, hurried to a police booth in Southern Boulevard, at 174th street, and informed Patrolman Hunt, of the Tremont police station, of the firing. The officer found Lavelle lying unconscious in a pool of blood as he entered the vestibule of the Jackson home. Hastening to a telephone he sent a hurry ambulance call to Fordham Hospital.

Dr. Jones, of that institution, found that Lavelle had been shot in the right temple and right hand and that he had suffered from loss of blood.

Patrolman Hunt later reported that he found Jackson pacing the floor of his library. Detectives Marion and McCann, attached to the Tremont police station, placed Jackson under arrest and took him to the station house, where he was interrogated. Near the spot where Lavelle lay the detectives found the revolver, three chambers of which had been discharged, which Jackson, the police say, admitted was his property.

It was added that when asked by a detective if it had been loaded by him he answered in the negative, and then corrected himself to say that he could not remember.

Edward Jackson, a brother of the prisoner, arrived at the Tremont station shortly after the arrest had been made and informed the detectives, they say, that he was in the Simpson street house when Lavelle called and that he heard the builder demand to be admitted. His brother refused to admit him, he added, and shots followed after an interchange of hot words. When he entered the vestibule, he added, he met his brother hurrying into the library, apparently, greatly excited.

Edward Jackson was asked by the detectives if Lavelle had tried to force his way into the house, and added, the police assert, that Lavelle seized his brother by the throat and attempted to throttle him.

A sister of Lavelle, Mrs. Martha Latheney, is employed as a maid by Jackson, according to the police, who believe that Lavelle had harbored some thought against Jackson concerning her. Wherefore he went to Jackson's house. Edward, brother of the prisoner, corroborated this, but declared that Lavelle's alleged idea was groundless.

STUDENT WEDS ACTRESS

Deserts Yale Forestry Class for Bride in Bermuda.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

New Haven, March 22.—The elopement of Daniel H. Moon, Jr., a Yale student, and Miss Mary Guernsey Latourette, believed to be an actress living in New York City, became known to-day when Moon sent the following message to a New Haven newspaper announcing their marriage:

En route, New York, March 22.—Married: Moon-Latourette. At the Cathedral, Hamilton Bermuda, on Friday, March 8, by the Rev. Henry Martineau, Canon residentiary, Mary Guernsey Latourette, of New York City, to Daniel H. Moon, Jr., of St. Paul, Minn.

Moon is a son of a wealthy St. Paul lumberman who died three years ago. He was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School two years ago and entered the Yale School of Forestry.

Moon was captain of the Yale freshman crew during his first year in college, but did not try for the varsity crew because of an injury to a shoulder muscle received while wrestling.

WILL KILL PARK BIRDS

"The Pleasantest Way Is Shooting," Mr. Stover Says.

A large colony of English sparrows which inhabits two elm trees on the west side of Broadway near Manhattan street has become such a nuisance that Park Commissioner Stover said yesterday he would have the birds shot.

"I think shooting is the best way to get rid of the pests," said Commissioner Stover. "The federal authorities, however, say the birds if poisoned would not cause the death of dogs or cats which might eat them. I think the surest and pleasantest way is shooting, and shooting it shall be as soon as I can get the park sharpshooter on the job."

MAILLARD'S VANILLA CHOCOLATE, has a delicious flavor distinctly its own. Discriminating housewives prefer it. Adv.

THE INDUSTRIAL TUG OF WAR.



INSURGENT PLANS NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Lindbergh Would Have Country Ruled by "Committee-at-Large" of 15 Members.

TO BE SUBJECT TO RECALL

Senate and Vice-President To Be Abolished and House Membership Reduced to 315—Socialist Scheme Outdone.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 22.—Satisfied that the Senate is "unresponsive" to public sentiment, that the Vice-President fills a needless office and that the membership of the House is unwieldy, Representative Charles A. Lindbergh, a Minnesota insurgent, announced to-day that he would introduce a resolution to abolish the Senate and the Vice-President and to provide other radical changes in the legislative machinery of the government.

Mr. Lindbergh says he is convinced his resolution, which is not yet completed, but will be introduced early next week, will not receive the serious consideration of Congress, but he predicts that it will appeal to the constitutional convention, which he declares to be inevitable in the near future. He predicts the abolition of the Senate when the constitutional convention meets.

The plan which Mr. Lindbergh has worked out is as follows:

The Senate must go, and so must the Vice-President. The membership of the House is to be reduced to 315 members, and of this number fifteen are to be elected from the country at large. These fifteen members shall constitute the "committee-at-large," which shall have absolute control and a veto power over the legislation of the House proper. This opposition could be overcome only by a two-thirds vote of the members of the House.

The chairman of the "committee-at-large" is to succeed to the Presidency in the event of the death or disability of the Executive. Ordinary members of the House are to serve for seven years. The select fifteen are to be elected for terms of fifteen years, but the "recall" shall hang over the head of every member.

In order to provide what Mr. Lindbergh calls "checks and balances" for his plan he invokes the recall of the "committee-at-large" whenever their actions, in the opinion of the people, should justify their removal.

The Socialist member of the House, Representative Berger, recently introduced a resolution providing for the abolition of the poor old Senate, but he proposed no such radical changes as are contemplated by Mr. Lindbergh.

PRISONER COUGHED UP \$15

First Came a Five Dollar Note, Then a Yellowback.

Nashua, N. H., March 22.—An emetic administered hypodermically to Fred Tupper to-day netted \$15 in bills, which Tupper is charged with having stolen from John Hall, a lumberman. After the two men had hired a room in a lodging house Hall accused Tupper of taking his roll.

At the police station Tupper was seen to put something into his mouth and swallow it. A physician injected a drug under the skin of Tupper's arm and the prisoner soon began to cough up money, the police say. First came a \$5 national banknote and then a \$10 yellowback. The police will use the bills as evidence in court to-morrow.

REPUBLICAN CLUB INDORSES TAFT; DENOUNCES RECALL

Whereas, William Howard Taft, the President of the United States, is a candidate for renomination by his party, after four years of efficient and successful administration of the affairs of the government; and

Whereas, Upon the subject of recall of judges and of judicial decisions he has consistently, wisely and ably maintained the integrity of the bench, the independence of the judiciary and the finality of decisions of courts of last resort;

Resolved, That the Republican Club of the City of New York hereby indorses the administration of President Taft and his candidacy for renomination by the Republican party; and

Resolved, That the Republican Club hereby expresses its unqualified disapproval and condemnation of the doctrines of recall of judges and of judicial decisions. Such doctrines are contrary to the settled policy of the Republican party and the constitutional theory of the government. They are Populist to an extreme degree. They substitute impulse and passion for the well considered judgments of courts of last resort, reached after careful research and study by judges of experience, trained and best qualified to determine grave constitutional rights; and

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Republican Club it has become and should be the wise policy of this country that no single individual should fill the great office of President more than two terms; and

Resolved, That the president of the club appoint a committee of twenty-five, with power to add to its membership, for the purpose of co-operating with other organizations to secure their adoption of similar resolutions and their indorsement of the principles herein expressed.

OWNER FOR \$2,375 WANTED

Court Asked to Apply Dividends Accumulating Since 1825.

Boston, March 22.—Dividends on five shares of the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation have been accumulating since 1825 and are still unpaid on account of inability to discover the whereabouts of the owner, Thomas M. Lloyd, or his heirs, according to a petition presented in the Supreme Court to-day.

The directors ask for the final dissolution of the company, which was incorporated nearly a century ago, for the purpose of constructing dams and holding real estate in what is now the fashionable Back Bay section.

Officers of the corporation recommended that the dividends, which now amounted to \$2,375, be distributed among the other stockholders.

NEWS FROM THE ANTARCTIC

Shirase's Japanese Expedition Reaches Southern New Zealand.

Wellington, New Zealand, March 23.—The Japanese Antarctic expedition returned here to-day. Its members report having seen nothing of the British polar expedition of Captain Robert F. Scott.

The Japanese reported all on board the Kaiman well. They were engaged chiefly in coastal exploring on King Edward Land.

Lieutenant Shirase, the head of the Japanese Antarctic explorers, sailed from Sydney November 19 of last year on board the schooner Kaiman. It was the second attempt of the Japanese to reach the South Pole. The first expedition got as far as 74 degrees south, but was forced to return on account of stormy weather and ice packs. The Kaiman proving unfit to resist the ice pressure. The schooner was repaired and her equipment improved before the second start was made.

LABORER HEIR TO \$150,000.

Buffalo, March 22.—Through the death of Andrew Walsh, of this city, a wholesale liquor dealer, and the issuance of letters of administration on his estate, his only brother, Moses Walsh, a day laborer, of Rochester, falls heir to an estate estimated to be worth over \$150,000.

REPUBLICAN CLUB INDORSES PRESIDENT

Not a Dissenting Voice When Resolutions Denouncing Recall and Third Term Are Offered.

ROOSEVELT BOOK QUOTED

Abraham Gruber Reads from "American Ideals" with Evident Glee—Barnes Persists That Question Is One of Platform.

The Republican Club of the City of New York, at a meeting so large that the members overflowed the large assembly room, last night indorsed the administration of President Taft and his candidacy for renomination, and denounced the doctrine of the judicial recall and the third term.

Of the three hundred and fifty members present there was not a single dissenting voice on the adoption of the resolutions, and the reading of them brought a round of cheers which burst out again with the unanimous chorus of "ayes." Men prominent in Republican political organizations vied with members of the party whose names do not appear in accounts of organization activities in their enthusiasm over the resolutions, and a list of those present meant practically a list of every member in the club roster who could possibly attend.

State Chairman Barnes, County Chairman Koenig, J. Van Vechten Olcott, John R. Eustis, Otto T. Barnard, Edward R. Finch, Robert C. Morris, Judge Mayer, James S. Lehman, Herbert Parsons, Abraham Gruber, William S. Bennett, James R. Sheffield, Robert N. Kenyon, who drew the recent and similar Union League Club resolutions; Paul R. Towne, Justice William Young, John A. Dutton, Jacob Halstead, John Henry Hammond, Charles O. Maas, Louis Marshall, Amos G. McCook, Mortimer C. Addams, J. Edgar Learycraft, John Boyle, Jr., and Abraham S. Gilbert were among the number.

Christian N. Bovee presented the resolutions, which were introduced at a regular meeting last Monday night and made a special order of business for last night's meeting, which was called for the sole purpose of considering and adopting them. Mr. Bovee made a few brief remarks in offering the resolutions, in which he summed up the reasons for their adoption. The Republican Club, he said, as a centre of great political activity and Republican thought, drew its membership from the entire country.

Duty to Go on Record.

"Whenever any political agitation supposed to be representing Republican doctrine is on trial, and when it is sought to graft it on the party in the shape of new theories or new dogmas," Mr. Bovee continued, "as it is now being sought to do with regard to the recall of judges and judicial decisions, it is the duty of the Republican Club to go on record and speak in no uncertain terms as to these theories."

"We are on the threshold of the question of indorsing President Taft's administration. He has demonstrated by his reconstruction and reorganization of the Supreme Court, through his appointment of five of the best judges that ever sat upon the bench—Justices Hughes, Lurton, Van Devanter, Lamar and Pitney, not to speak of his appointment to the chief justiceship of Justice White—his appreciation of the great responsibilities. On that alone he is entitled to renomination."

"His splendid defence of the independence of the judiciary and his denunciation of the proposed recall of judges and judicial decisions have not been exceeded by any argument on the subject. That also should entitle him to renomination."

"As to the question of the third term, I judge from the temper of this audience that it is not necessary to cite either Washington or Jefferson on that subject. It is sufficient to quote from another authority."

Mr. Bovee then read without comment or explanation of any kind and without mentioning the name of Theodore Roosevelt, as indeed he did not do at any time in the course of his remarks, the following statement made by Mr. Roosevelt on November 8, 1904:

"On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and this three and a half years constitute my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

Almost a score of men were on their feet immediately to second Mr. Bovee's motion for the adoption of the resolutions, but Charles O. Maas was recorded as the first, and the resolutions were adopted with a unanimous roar of "ayes" that developed into a sustained cheer.

Abraham Gruber was probably disappointed in a measure, for "Abe" along with others had heard that there might be some slight opposition, and he came primed to batter it down with words from Mr. Roosevelt's own pen. There was absolutely no opposition, however, and the resolutions were adopted so quickly and so enthusiastically that "Abe" could only cite his quotations to a few friends afterward.

Quotes from "American Ideals." "American Ideals," by Theodore Roosevelt, was the book which Mr. Gruber brought with him, and his first quotation, which he read with evident glee, was from an essay entitled, "Our Poorer Brothers." It read: "In our cities the misgovernment is due, not to misdeeds of the rich, but to the low standard of honesty and morality among our citizens generally."

From the same essay Mr. Gruber read his second offering, as follows: "The worst foe of the poor man is the labor leader, whether he is a philanthropist or a politician, who tries to teach him that he is a victim of conspiracy and injustice when in reality he is merely working out his fate with blood and sweat, as the